

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

In the House to-day, some progress was made. The long talk of speech of Keitt was delivered. It was just like Keitt himself—it didn't amount to much. The burden of his song was South Carolina. The most pleasing part of the speech was his resignation. He made no attack on Burlingame. The Illinois election case was called up and opened by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, Mr. Washburn of Maine. Mr. Allen, the sitting member, made a long speech, contending that he had a legal right to his seat. Mr. Archer, the contestant, will speak to-morrow, when the case will probably be decided.

The Hon. Mr. Herbert, the alleged murderer of Keating, promulgated the Aeneas, accompanied by two officers of the District.

Resolutions will be offered in the House to-morrow calling the President to know by what authority the United States troops in Kansas dissolved the Free-State Legislature on the 4th of July, and what action, if any, has been taken to stop piracy on the Missouri River, to protect travel across the public domain, and relative to the destruction of property and robberies committed in Lawrence.

An affair of honor was nipped in the bud last night between Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts and Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, by a meeting of the friends of the parties—Messrs. Banks and Ashmun of Massachusetts for Mr. Burlingame, and Messrs. Beacock of Virginia and Boyce of South Carolina for Mr. Brooks. The latter demanded retraction of language uttered by Mr. Burlingame in his speech, to which that gentleman declined, declaring himself responsible for every word in his speech. He distinguished between the act and the actor. And this was satisfactory, and the matter was thus amicably settled.

H.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

The Senate had three hours' heated warfare over the Naval Promotions bill. Tombs roared like a bull of Bashan against the Naval Board. The opponents to the confirmation of the nominations, resisted the taking of the vote until the House had acted on the bill relieving the officers, but the Administration prevailed, 23 to 20. We had another prolonged yell from Tombs, seconded by Hale and Houston, but the result was that Commander Prendergraft was confirmed as captain; Ayes, 26; Nays, 11; and Commander Nicholson without a division.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Mr. Forsyth of Mobile has been appointed Minister to Mexico. Keitt's speech had less personal than was anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Another jury was procured to-day for a new trial of Mr. Herbert for the killing of the water Keating, selected from one hundred and five talsmen.

A Democratic Caucus was held here this evening, of which Mr. Bright was the Chairman. It was merely for the purpose of a free interchange of opinion concerning the Presidential Election, and comparing notes as to the relative prospects, which those present considered decidedly favorable for success.

Mr. Hanson, the correspondent of The N. Y. Tribune, was assailed this evening by Capt. Pat, for a refusal to retract a statement made by him that the latter showed the white feather in surrendering his Missouri company of twenty-five men to fifteen Free State men in Kansas.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill retroceding Georgetown to Maryland.

The bill supplementary to the act amendatory of several acts respecting copyright, approved February 3, 1851, was reported by Mr. BAYARD from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEWARD hoped the bill would immediately be put on its passage, it was of considerable importance. The bill was passed.

The bill for the final adjudication of questions of title to swamp lands between private claimants and the State of Louisiana was passed.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. made a speech on the Three Million Amendment bill, contending that the appropriation was necessary to place the country in a proper state of defense. It was a peace, not a war measure. There was not ammunition enough on the whole Pacific coast to fire ten rounds with the guns there, and in case of war there was not enough in the whole country to fire twenty-five rounds with all our ordnance. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and was nearly four hours engaged in consideration of the question, whether the more than 200 nominations or promotions of the President, sent in some months ago, to the Senate, should be placed on the calendar, or whether they should be passed upon before the House shall take action on the Senate bill providing a remedy for meritorious officers aggrieved by the Naval Board. Finally, Messrs. Prendergraft and Nicholson were severally confirmed as Captains by so large a vote as to be regarded as favorable to all the remaining nominations.

The Senate will probably go into executive session on to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KEITT said it was not his purpose to widen any breach, or exacerbate any feeling. He much preferred the opposite. He vindicated South Carolina against the charges brought against her conduct in the Revolution. He vividly depicted the sufferings and patriotic heroism of the South Carolinians, contending that the people of Massachusetts in that struggle had been grossly exaggerated.

Mr. KEITT, after speaking in disparagement of Massachusetts, and in no complimentary terms of Mr. Burlingame's sentiments and rhetoric, said he was in the Senate when the matter was committed. He should make an explanation or apology; but he repeated he knew not the time when, nor the place where the assault would be made. He did not anticipate it would be in the Senate Chamber. Northern papers had attempted to caricature and misrepresent him, and he attempted to fix the responsibility on South Carolina. Those who wish to drag in dust the garments of their State might do so. He certainly should not the garments of his own.

It appeared that his offense was the same as he had in turn inform, a clamor by the aid he was in the Senate. He would never violate the confidence reposed in him, even by his bitterest enemy against the best friend he had. Was he to inform in favor of a man who had made false charges against South Carolina and slandered a distinguished Senator, a relative of his late colleague, Mr. Brooks? For the individual opinion of the House he cared not, but he was in the Senate for the opinion of the House officially expressed. He represented men who live on battle plains, which had been defeated by Mr. Sumner, and therefore he was sensitive. He had already sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect to-day, and would now announce he was no longer a member of the Congress.

The galleries applauded, while cries of "Order!" went up from below.

The friends of Mr. Keitt crowded round him and shook hands with him, and amid considerable confusion, he retired.

The House then took up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, that J. C. Allen was not and Wm. B. Archer was elected a Representative from Illinois and admitted to his seat.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) advocated the resolutions.

Mr. ALLEN replied in his own defense. Adjourned.

KANSAS NEWS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

The Tribune has advice from Leavenworth to the 11th ult. Gen. Persifer Smith had arrived there. A deputation of citizens waited upon him, asking protection of their lives and property against armed marauders from the South on the different river towns. He replied that he had no authority; that the armed bands were regularly enrolled militia acting under the color of the law; and that there was no redress except by civil law.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

Enthusiastic ratification meetings were held here last night by the friends of Fremont and Dayton in Pittsburgh, and Fremont and Johnston in Allegheny. Quite a rivalry existed between the two sections as to which meeting should be the largest.

Gen. Wm. Robinson presided over the Pittsburgh meeting, assisted by twenty Vice-Presidents. Addresses were made by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, John A. Wells of California, Thomas Williams, Gov. Ford of Ohio, and others. Mr. Burlingame had been announced, but was not present. Resolutions approving the nominations of Fremont and Dayton and the platform of the Republican party were passed unanimously.

At the Allegheny meeting, Dr. Wm. Woods presided, assisted by nineteen Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Ford of Ohio, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Williamson and Huntington. George Law did not attend, as was announced. By invitation, W. F. Johnston appeared on the stand. He expressed his thanks, and said if he could by any means surrender the trust reposed in him by the American party he would willingly do so.

Strong resolutions were passed opposing civil and ecclesiastical slavery, whether domestic or foreign. The preamble says that the Americans showed every disposition to meet the Republicans on terms of equality, but being repulsed, they now ratify the nominations of Fremont and Johnston.

Gen. Wilson of Massachusetts has expressed to several his intention to support Mr. Johnston for the Vice-Presidency, in preference to Mr. Dayton.

CONVENTION OF OLD-LINE WHIGS.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

A State Convention of Old-Line Whigs met at Metropolitan Hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, and temporarily organized by calling Wm. H. McFarland of Richmond to the chair. R. O. Ridgway of The Richmond Whip, and S. T. Peters of Lynchburg, were the Secretaries. Forty-one counties and four cities were represented by 121 delegates.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Harper of Augusta, that the Convention was composed of Whigs, acknowledging no other political ties or affiliations, was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Several speeches were made, among them one by Mr. McFarland, another by Alexander Rives, brother of the Hon. W. C. Rives, who spoke strongly in behalf of Mr. Fillmore, praising his ability and declaring that the Democratic party was not national but had been placed by the Cincinnati Convention; that the Whig party was the only true national party, and that after the Presidential election the American party would find it necessary to fall back to the traces of the National Whigs.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 p. m. The Convention reassembled at 5 p. m., when three more counties were represented by twenty delegates. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Wynne Robinson of Washington County for President, with eight Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries. The report was adopted.

Mr. Robinson made a speech, in which he briefly reviewed the Whig and Democratic parties.

The Committee on Mr. Harper's resolution reported that the call for the Convention was clearly enough understood as excluding all not claiming to be Whigs.

On motion of Mr. McFarland, a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Convention.

The Hon. Wm. L. Goggin supported the claims of Mr. Fillmore, opposing Mr. Buchanan, and denouncing the Cincinnati platform.

Adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

FIRE AT CORNING, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

A fire broke out at Corning last night, in Dyer's block, and before it could be subdued forty tenements of the business part of the place were left smoldering in ashes. The buildings were of wood, and the fire spread with the most intense fury. Every building on Main street east of Dickinson's house was consumed, with the exception of one store. Only six stores are left in the place. The loss is estimated at \$120,000 to \$150,000, of which \$40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN ESCAPED SLAVE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16—2 p. m.

Joseph Williams, a slave at Mobile, escaped in the brig Crowler, in the night of the 10th inst., on entering the harbor, attempted to secure him, for the purpose of taking him back, but Williams jumped overboard and was picked up by a boat, and the Vigilance Committee being immediately notified, a writ of habeas corpus was issued. He is about to leave for Europe, and is now in the hands of the Vigilance Committee.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Williams, the escaped slave from Mobile, was brought before Judge Metcalf of the Supreme Court at 3 o'clock, on the writ of habeas corpus that was issued, and on an order appointing a committee against him, he was told to go free. An outburst of applause greeted this order, which the officers and Court in vain tried to check. Meantime, the colored man was seized by his friends and hurried out of the Court room. He was taken to the house of a colored citizen, and thence put on board the first train of cars for Canada.

Capt. Pillsbury, of the back Crowler, from whose vessel Williams was taken did not appear in Court. The affair caused great excitement.

COMMENCEMENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Commencement at Harvard College was observed to-day with the usual ceremonies of the occasion. The exercises were highly satisfactory.

The following degrees were conferred: Master of Arts—Charles Deane of Cambridge, and James B. Richards of Philadelphia. Doctors of Divinity—The Rev. Henry Hill of Athens, Greece; the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; the Rev. E. H. Chapin of New York; the Rev. Thomas Watson of the City of New York; the Rev. H. C. Jones of the City of Washington, D. C.; the Hon. John O. Gray of Boston; and Gordon L. Soule, Principal of the Exeter Academy.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

WOOL'S HOLE, Mass., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

A substantial cable had been laid from the Island with Boston was successfully laid to-day, by the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, and the line is now in good working order, connecting with the lines of the American Telegraph.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ROCHESTER HOUSE.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Yesterday two of the inmates of the House of Refuge in this city attempted to burn it down by setting fire to some shavings in a cupboard. The fire however was discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done. The boys had committed the deed were detected and placed in confinement.

THE SCHOONER WILLIAM LEWIS.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

The schooner Wm. Lewis, found abandoned at sea and taken into Newport, is supposed to be a slave vessel, which has been deserted after making a voyage to Africa.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

The Republican party here, owing to the hot weather and the absence of many citizens from town, have not yet held a mass meeting, though the Ward Committees are active in their operations, and the Central Club in Chestnut street has two stated meetings each week, where discussions take place. A mass meeting, however, was held on Monday evening in Camden, N. J., opposite here, which was as complete a success as can be imagined. The large Court room was crowded, not a few ladies being present.

The meeting assembled at 8 o'clock, and did not break up until 11½ o'clock, notwithstanding the enormous heat. The first speaker was Mr. W. H. Fry of New York, and the second Ex-United States Senator Miller of New Jersey. The spirit of the flourishing City of Camden was awakened, and the audience in what the speakers said. A band of music was present, and the Philadelphia Glee Club, an amateur company of gentlemen who perform for the sake of the cause, executed a new lyric in excellent style amid loud applause. A deputation of Philadelphia Republicans entered the Court room in the course of the evening, and were handsomely received.

I note that the Pennsylvania Anti-Administration Congressmen are meditating a plan for a Union-Convention in this State to be held in September, composed of representatives of all opposition parties for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket. Knowing what has so far been done by the Republican party, with reference to an Electoral Ticket, I must say that the Pennsylvania delegation is acting most unwisely, and certainly without adequate information in the premises. The Republican State Executive Committee was charged by the State Convention which met here last month with the business of forming the Electoral Ticket, and could not be in a better hands, and if left with the Committee, the right men at the right time, will be selected beyond question. But to confide so nice a duty as this to a mixed heterogeneous public assembly, which must do their work in a few hours, with the expectation that a compromise can be more readily effected than by the small, deliberative, executive body which has weeks before it to collect information from all parts of the State, to compare opinions confidentially and dispassionately, and to decide advisedly; to make this change in a policy so happily determined, is to fly in the face of all party experience. It is the earnest hope of every friend of the cause here, that members of Congress will let the matter rest as it is. If their proposition is a proper one, there is no necessary hurry about it. It will bear keeping perfectly well for a month.

Cape May is now flourishing. There are some seven great hotels open there, and one is the largest in the United States. The beach is the finest in the country, being some ten miles long, and the hotels are close upon the surf, which is terribly in earnest. Mr. Charles Sumner is now there for the restoration of his health. While the city steams with the Summer solstice, Cape May is wooded and won by soft, cool breezes, which keep the rampant mercury down to the lower figures. Sunday last, there, was relieved by a magnificent storm. Clouds freighted with wrath came dashing over earth and sea, like a procession of the furies, and lightning of blinding brilliancy squirmed aloft and around. The whole performance was crowned with a rainbow—equal to Noah's, for it had a clean sweep of the horizon, and all its hues were as plainly defined as those of prize dahlia.

A Family Bible is a suggestive theme. It is a record of religious progress and liberty, historically speaking, of the happiest day of one's life, of the pledges of domestic bliss, and the reverse of the medal—the assignments to the family vault. But where do the family Bibles come from? Who supplies equally Fifth Avenue and the log cabin with them? I am told not the American Bible Society—that it deals in the smaller portable scriptures, but the respectable obesity of the large quarto bible is due to private enterprise. These are printed by twenties of thousands annually, but it is a remarkable fact, not less indicative of the immense domestic industries which are not detailed in the Treasury report—not less representative of the unobtrusive but superlative manufacturing craft of Philadelphia than of private enterprise, that more than half the Family Bibles printed in this country come from one single establishment here—that of Messrs. Jaeger, Harding & Son. I visited it the other day, and it remunerates for the closest consideration. The three highest stories of a nine-story building overlap and belong to the Post-Office Buildings, and the uppermost room is a hundred and ten feet high. In this establishment are fifteen power-presses, and everything relating to the immense production of the Scriptures is conducted under one single immense roof. Visitors are taken to the top of the house on a platform raised by a steam-engine, and here a capital view of the city is an additional reward for having made such an upward flight. There are no less than fifty different styles of family Bibles produced, from that retailed at a dollar to fancy prices, dictated by colored plates and illuminated initials, clasps, and rich ornamentations generally. Over a million of these Bibles has been issued from this manufactory, which does not print the smaller editions. This certainly is a remarkable fact, that one single house should issue a majority of the large editions of a book of which every respectable family in the Union is supposed to require.

W. H. F.

THE TEST.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: It is an old adage that our love of any object is measured by our sacrifices to secure it. Nowhere has this maxim more authority than in money-making, money loving America. So completely has this love of gain combined with a hearty detestation of the chieftainry of party demagogues, driven the solid men of the North from the political arena, that nothing but imminent danger to our liberties could have aroused the enthusiasm manifested in our meetings for sympathy and ratification, with in the last few weeks.

Still, the heart of hearts has not yet been torn in our midst. There is an old saw which contains more truth than poetry, reading somewhat thus:

"If you love me, show it, show it—Just pull a little money out, And that will see the every doubt."

Judging New-York from this standpoint, and our love of Freedom is nowhere. From statistics, it appears that less than \$2,000 have been raised for the noble masters of Kansas in a city which is the commercial metropolis of the New World—a city whose golden levees are felt through the continent—say, the world. Is such the price at which we value Freedom? Boston has raised \$100,000, and Worcester \$75,000, and Chicago, works ago, \$100,000. And yet New-York, which is more than double the sum. Five merchants of Detroit alone raised more than six times as much as New York has contributed—and to night we learn that Oberlin, a little village of Ohio, containing some 3,000 inhabitants, has raised a pioneer band of fifty young men, and raised some \$200 for their support. Ladies too were not ashamed to testify their devotion—yes, ladies of the good old revolutionary stock—descendants of the mothers and sisters that could die for the faith, and tend the home, while our fathers fought. Yes, truly there is some of the good old spirit left, and ladies in Oberlin that looked to none for support.

And yet New-York has raised but \$4,000. Why is this? Is Freedom more necessary to Boston than to us? Is Kansas more to Chicago and Detroit than to us? Is Kansas more to Chicago and Detroit than to us? If not, what New-York speak once from her pocket. Oh! what money worth it held at the cost of our freedom? Let us not deceive ourselves. The price must be paid. They that possess freedom must pay for it. And every week's delay increases the cost.

The price must be paid. They that possess freedom must pay for it. And every week's delay increases the cost. The price must be paid. They that possess freedom must pay for it. And every week's delay increases the cost.

Wait till next November; till the triumph of our glorious standard-bearer and Republican principles, and Kansas may be lost forever. The men of Kansas are not men of words.

but flesh and blood, like ourselves. They have made the greatest sacrifices. Harassed, persecuted by armed ruffians, with home destroyed, fields ravaged, friends murdered and families scattered, they look to us for aid, and New-York answers with a paltry \$4,000. It is strange that they are disappointed. Will they not ask if they too, bowed down by long larrying, not to their feet? Ah! it is money that is needed, not resolutions—material aid, not mass meetings. Men are ready—volunteers rise up all over the broad prairie and cry, "Send us." If you love Freedom prove it, PROVE IT.

"Just shell a little money out, And that will see the every doubt."

JASPER.

CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—Last night the Republicans mustered at Academy Hall, when the popular enthusiasm appeared unabated in behalf of Fremont and Freedom. W. H. Brown officiated as President. The business of the evening opened with the Rallying Song. Gen. Nyo was the first speaker. He observed that he sympathized with his hearers. To perpetuate our glorious institutions was his aim. The critical time had come when the question was to be determined whether Slavery should find an abode or resting place in a free country. The present dynasty had to be overthrown. As jurors, the Republicans were sitting in judgment. The present power had sown the seed to reap the whirlwind. If the political cat of nine tails was to be used, let Pierce apply it, for he was too feeble to invent any one. Buchanan was now linked to Slavery. The bloody acts were to be carried out in Kansas. We were told that Buchanan was a man of experience in establishing Slavery (laughter), but enough of him, for he is not likely to obtain many votes. Fillmore had lived in the mountain region, and Freedom was a mountain nymph—but he was a stranger to liberty. Long ago he hung his harp on the willow, and had assisted in flogging the manacles of bondage. The habeas corpus had been taken from us to support the Fugitive-Slave Law. Because Fillmore is an American, he is to be chosen. We have another man who had stood on the mountain top, and had conquered the elements. He was like Washington (cheers); but they said he was young. Yet he was older than Washington or Napoleon when they led their victorious armies. Mr. Fillmore had observed that if Fremont was elected the South would not acknowledge him. He ventured to affirm that if Fremont was President, not only the South, but Millard Fillmore would go to the music. Kansas was designed to be free (Cheers).

After speeches by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton of Seneca County, and the Hon. James A. Briggs of Ohio, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Fremont and Dayton.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD FREMONT RATIFICATION.

METTING.—A mass meeting to ratify the nomination of J. C. Fremont was held last evening at National Hall in Forty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. The Hall was crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Ald. W. B. Drake presided, and Messrs. D. F. Easton and George F. Knowlton acted as Secretaries.

Mr. A. J. Strong of the Eighteenth Ward made some remarks, and concluded by introducing Mr. John C. Underwood, who was a delegate from Virginia to the late Philadelphia Convention, and who has been banished from home for advocating the cause of Freedom or opposing the further extension of Slavery. Mr. Underwood spoke of the evil effects of Slavery, and contrasted the condition of Virginia with our own free State, where we have free schools and well paid free labor.

Horace Greeley followed, and by request of a number of Fillmore men, discussed the relative positions of the American and Republican parties in reference to the present campaign.

After music by the band, and singing, Mr. Centre of Illinois spoke, and the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Education held a session last evening of over three hours in duration, the greater part of which time was passed in nonsensical discussions as to points of order. Those members of the Board (whose names, out of regard to their families and the community generally, we will not mention) who usually occupy the floor and tire the attention of the working members with banquette speeches, were on hand in full force. Each and every one "did not wish to occupy the attention of the Board" "but a few moments" nevertheless, together they passed the session in manner aforesaid. The display of knowledge as to "parliamentary usage" was very great, and the Hall of the Board of Education on meeting nights would be a good school for debating societies. In the interim of several discussions as to "points of order," some few papers were acted upon. The application of the school officers for an appropriation of \$4,500 for putting up Ward School No. 34 was adopted. The sum of \$4,500 was appropriated to furnish Ward School No. 12 in Madison street, Seventh Ward. The sum of \$1,050 was appropriated to furnish and fit up Ward School-house No. 7 in Christie street.

A resolution was adopted that the President and Clerk sign checks for all payments due or to become due under appropriations legally made by the Board, notwithstanding the alleged intention of the Controller of the city to withhold from the Board a portion of the School moneys of the present year, or the reservation heretofore made of moneys for specific purposes.

OUTRAGE IN THE PARK.—Last night as a young

Irish girl named Anna Fitzharris, a servant in a family residing in the Fourteenth Ward, was passing through the Park on her way home, she was accosted by three vagabonds. The fellows stopped her and asked if she had any money. She replied that she had not, when they asked her if she had any finger rings or other valuable with her. She again told them she had not, when one of the party struck her violently in the face, knocking her to the ground. The three then commenced kicking and beating her, upon which she cried loudly for help.

The cowardly rascals becoming alarmed ran off. The girl made her way to the Chief of Police's Office and complained of the outrage to Sergeant Owens. Officer Masters went out and explored the Park and arrested a fellow named Thomas Murphy, whom the girl identified as one of the party. Murphy had on three coats and had with him a straw hat and cap. Upon seeing the Officer approach he endeavored to disguise himself. He was sent to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and the girl was taken home.

The Park is the scene of rowdy characters every night, and their numerous outrages seldom meet with any check, Mayor Wood having withdrawn the police who were heretofore stationed there for the protection of citizens.

A prominent Southern delegate to the late Cincinnati Convention has stated publicly in conversation that when he saw John Van Buren with "unsoundness" on the Slavery question, John replied that his Anti-Slavery demonstrations in 1848 were nothing but pieces of political management; and that now, if the Democratic party were to declare in favor of the re-establishment of Slavery in New-York, he would cordially vote for it. No doubt, whatever may have been the case in 1848, for once, in 1856, John told the truth.

Thomas A. Pett, Postmaster for many years in Norfolk, N. J., has been removed from office, and Daniel Coates appointed in his stead. The charge against him is that he is too strongly tainted with Republicanism.

John D. Still, the Administration Postmaster at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, has resigned his office, and enlisted under the Republican banner. When the Postmasters begin to forsake the party the game is about up.

CANVAS OF ADAMS CENTRE.—An intelligent citizen residing at Adams Centre writes us, that a canvass of the voters there shows 66 for Fremont, 7 for Fillmore, and 4 for Buchanan. (Waterbury Journal.)

At the Fremont meeting at Onondaga, Oswego County, there were 5,000 people present. That heretofore known Democratic county is to give a majority this Fall for Fremont and Dayton.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

MISSOURI RIVER PIRACY—AND OTHER OUTRAGES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

Missouri River piracy has reached a systematic refinement not equalled by Algiers, when corsairing was carried on by the government. Missouri, by her men who engage in it and her officers who tolerate it, has commenced an actual warfare on a national highway on the rights of American citizens. So thorough is this that I should not wonder if even the Pro-Slavery boat officers would speedily get tired of its annoyance. At Brunswick, Waverly, Lexington, Wayne City, Liberty Landing, Delaware and Leavenworth there are armed bands to watch the river and plunder Free-State emigrants. At nearly all of these places cannon are planted so as to command the river. At Lexington there is quite a strong battery. At Delaware City they have six cannons planted to command the river. There the Southerners have made a sort of military station, and are preparing themselves for the enterprises they doubtless contemplate against the Territory. That such a nuisance as that should exist in the Territory, is a significant fact relative to the efficiency and impartiality of free government. There are some 500 young Southwesterners armed. They permit no boat to pass without compelling her to round to and be searched. This "right of search" these Border Ruffians insist upon with more pertinacity than did the British; and no wonder, for it pays. The quantity of "pickings and stealings" is considerable. I have just conversed with a young man (Mr. Holmes) from New-York City, and who is just up the Missouri river. He was the only Free State man on the boat. The Ruffians who were on board first searched his trunk, telling him with the coolest assurance that it was for his own sake and in order to prevent the trunk from being broken open at the different landings. This was a very specious plea, but unfortunately it did not secure the proposed exemption. The boat was stopped at all the places I have enumerated, and searched. At Delaware the Captain did not want to stop. It was a small place, and has little or no business. It was ten at night when the boat got there, and when they pulled him up, he again shouted back that he "had no abolitionists on board," but they did—4 him and told him they would sink his boat if he did not stop. He was driven away from Delaware, the boat had to go through the same ordeal at Leavenworth City, and there the gentlemen of whom I have spoke had to hide himself in the pilot house. He got off at the Fort.

I suppose you have the particulars of the plundering of a company of emigrants from Ottawa, Illinois. They were attacked in a warehouse in the City of Leavenworth, within but a short distance of the Fort, and robbed, and most of them sent back down the river. The company who disarmed them were armed with United States arms. One of the company escaped and went to the troops for assistance. Capt. Wood came down, and finding Capt. Clarkson, the Border Ruffian captain who had command of the Southerners who committed the outrage, asked him his authority, when Clarkson showed him his commission from Gov. Shannon, "Territorial Militia," and the two officers went in and took a drink, after which Capt. Wood and his dragoons started. The last part of the joke was that Mr. Hinman, the man who went after the troops, was taken prisoner by the Ruffians, on his return with them, and sent off down the river. Their goods, consisting of plows, scythes, clothing, and in fact articles of agriculture and domestic use of all kinds, together with arms, were taken, and are now lodged in Major Russell's warehouse, Leavenworth.

The warehouse of Majors & Russell, Leavenworth, is a general selling shop of stolen goods. Many of the rifles taken at different points on the river, together with provisions, stores, agricultural implements, &c., taken from Free-State emigrants, are stored there. The firm is one of the most extensive in this locality. They are the agents of the Southern Aid Societies, and the money raised in the South is sent to them. Beside the arms and other goods they have stolen from Free-State emigrants, their warehouse has been made the depository of a large number—some five hundred stolen from public arms, guns and bayonets. The Territorial officials might as well leave them in Weston, Mo., in the care of Gen. Stringfellow. The plunder and the public arms are stored together.